CHAPTER 7
SAFETY

SAFETY ELEMENT

7.1 Authority and Purpose

The purpose of the Safety Element is to raise awareness of decision makers of any natural or human induced hazards or safety problems. Influenced by this knowledge, they can encourage adoption of developmental and emergency planning practices designed to reduce loss of life, injuries, property damage, and economic and social dislocation which might otherwise result. The Safety Element is intended to identify risks from major hazards or safety problems in Colfax, and to provide an assessment of existing protection services and suggest options the community might pursue in order to improve its level of public safety. In addition to these issues, the potential for impact on the City's waste water treatment plant (WWTP) will be evaluated in this element because of its related nature to In this regard, the Safety Element is the primary vehicle for relating local safety planning to city land use decisions and should establish land use planning policies and standards based on the analysis provided within it. The Safety Element is mandated by the State of California in Government Code Section 65302(g):

The general plan shall include a safety element for the protection of the community from any unreasonable risks associated with the effects of seismically induced surface rupture, ground shaking, ground failure, tsunami, seiche, and dam failure; slope instability leading to mudslides and landslides; subsidence and other geologic hazards known to the legislative body; flooding; and wild land and urban fires. The safety element shall include mapping of known seismic and other geologic hazards.

It is mandated by California State Law that, "... that the general plan and its elements and parts thereof comprise an integrated, internally consistent and compatible statement of policies for adopting agency." (Governor's Office of Planning and Research 1992,24).

The Safety Element has been developed to both correlate and be consistent with the other six mandated elements in the Colfax General Plan. The general plan purposes, processes, and a detailed description of the planning area and the city sphere-of-influence to be considered are all discussed in the introduction to the Land Use Element.

The primary goals of the element are to protect the residents of Colfax from natural and human induced hazards, as well as assuring that both law enforcement and fire protection are enhanced to meet the demands of new and existing land use development.

The concept of public safety expressed in this element is based upon the following assumptions:

1. That natural hazard systems, are an unavoidable aspect of life and that not every degree of risk or all hazards can be fully eliminated (e.g., volcanic eruptions);

3. That there are human-induced safety problems which can be dealt with in a parallel manner to natural hazards (e.g., hazardous materials);

4. That public policy and action are appropriate in a community to mitigate against hazards which: (a) have a high degree of risk to the general public or (b) have a relatively low risk but which would be considered disasters should the hazardous event occur.

7.2 POTENTIAL NATURAL HAZARDS

7.2.1 Seismic Hazards

Faulting and Earthquakes

All aspects of seismic safety are regarded as critically important aspects of any general plan Safety Element in California. The primary seismic hazard is earthquake activity which originates as shock waves generated by faulting -- movement as rocks are displaced along an active fault. The primary associated seismic hazards are ground shaking and the potential for ground rupture along the surface traces of the fault line. Secondary seismic hazards result from the interaction of ground shaking with existing bedrock and soil conditions and include liquefaction, ground subsidence and landslides. Water bodies affected by earthquake shock waves may demonstrate tsunamis along seacoasts and seiches in enclosed water bodies.

The devastating San Fernando earthquake of February, 1971 heavily influenced the California legislature to codify the approach to planning for the earthquake hazard. The Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act was signed into law in December, 1972 and went into effect on March 7, 1973. The purpose of this Act is to prohibit the location of most structures for human occupancy across the traces of active faults and to mitigate thereby the hazard of fault-rupture (earthquake shaking) (Section 2621.5). Under the Act, the State Geologist (Chief of the Division of Mines and Geology) is required to delineate "Special Studies Zones" along known active faults in California. Cities and counties affected will be provided with Official Maps of these faults in order to regulate certain development projects within these zones. They must withhold development permits for sites within the special studies zones until detailed geologic investigations demonstrate that the sites are not threatened by surface displacement from future faulting (CDC, 1990 revision). The mapping of Special Studies Zones began in 1973 with attention to the most important known surface faults in California (e.g., the San Andreas, Calaveras, Hayward, and San Jacinto faults). As of January, 1990, 488 Official Maps of Special Studies Zones have been issued, and nearly 25 % of these have been re-studied and revised.

The most recent listing of cities and counties affected by the Alquist-Priolo Act does not include either the City of Colfax or Placer County. No rupture of the surface has resulted from faulting associated with earthquakes in Placer County. Possible surface rupture along the inferred Stampede Valley fault occurred, however, as close as 5 miles to the county during the Truckee Earthquake of 1966. This fault may extend into Placer County, (PCGPBR, 1994).

Based on present geologic knowledge of the City of Colfax and adjacent portions of Placer County, there is little likelihood of a Special Studies Zone being mapped based on an "active fault", which is one which has had surface displacement during the recent history. There is also no evidence of a "potentially active fault, "

7.2.2 Other Seismic Hazards

Ground Shaking

Several factors influence the amount of ground shaking at any locality. The principal ones are the distance from the epicenter of the fault movement, and the local bedrock-soil conditions. Bedrock areas will have a different shaking impact compared with areas underlain with softer, less consolidated materials. The stream valleys which are veneered with alluvium would thus be more likely to be affected by ground shaking, as would any areas with sand and mud.

Liquefaction

Where ever there is poorly consolidated material (such as sand and silt) and a shallow depth to groundwater, there is a potential for the soil to liquify during ground shaking. Only strong earthquakes provide sufficient intensity of shaking to cause liquefaction, but if one does, the soil can act as a fluid. Structures can tilt or sink, highway over crossings, levees, and bridge abutments can fail, and lateral ground movement can occur on slopes as low as three percent. Areas of Colfax that are most susceptible to such potential activity would be the beds of stream or sloped exposures. Site investigations and testing would have to be conducted in order to determine the potential for soil liquefaction as well as the potential for other seismic impacts.

Landslides

Slope failure due to mass movement processes under the influence of gravity can occur with or without an earthquake. Some of the most common conditions leading to slope failure include:

- the type of materials (unconsolidated , soft sediments or surficial deposits will move downslope more easily than consolidated, hard bedrock),

- structural properties of the materials (the orientation of rock-layering unit or sediments relative to slope directions),
- steepness of slopes (landslides occur more readily on steep slopes),
- water (landslides are generally more frequent in areas of seasonally high rainfall),
- vegetation type (trees with penetrating roots increase ground stability),
- proximity to areas undergoing active erosion (rapid undercutting makes nearby slopes more susceptible to landslides), and
- earthquake-generated ground shaking (strong ground shaking can trigger immediate ground failure or loosen materials and lead to future failure).

7.3 NON-SEISMIC GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

7.3.1 Erosion

Erosion of topsoil is generally of greatest concern on hillsides and along terrace sides and stream banks where runoff reaches its highest velocity. This can serve to undermine structures by carrying away supporting ground materials. Deposition of eroded materials can also create a hazard when debris is deposited at the base of a slope or where streams reach a confluence, thus impeding drainage. Erosion can be prevented or minimized by proper siting of development projects away from steep slopes and back from stream banks. Other mitigation includes: minimizing land form alteration, limiting vegetation removal, recontouring to allow for proper runoff and soil drainage, and revegetating or covering graded areas to slow runoff velocity and encourage slope stability. These measures should be followed in the City of Colfax due to its high potential for erosion. The Placer County General Plan Background Report identifies Colfax and the surrounding area as having soils that present a moderate to very high erosion hazard. The Hillside Development Guidelines (Appendix A) provide mitigation that assists in erosion reduction.

7.3.2 Structural Hazards

In a moderate to large earthquake historic and modern buildings that are not reinforced to current codes are considered structural hazards. Because of the age of many of the buildings in Colfax, a structural hazard does exist.

Most of the older structures that were constructed of brick are at risk in an earthquake. Many of these buildings serve business and commercial uses. For the most part these are unreinforced buildings. In times of earthquake the walls have potential for collapse and

movement off the foundation may occur. Retrofitting to current building codes should be considered when ever possible. It is the responsibility of the City Building Department to implement updates when ever possible. Buildings constructed under current codes do not present this hazard.

7.3.3 Fire Hazards

A major natural hazard system to be considered for many northern California communities is wildland burning. The wildfire hazard is the consequence of three main factors:

(1) A climatic pattern with long dry summers, clear skies with maximum solar radiation, high daytime summer temperatures, and extremely low relative humidity.

(2) Vegetation communities which often have adapted to this seasonal drought by becoming fire tolerant (e.g., chaparral), and have high fuel loading.

(3) Human settlement patterns which often are interspersed with areas of heavy vegetation/fuel accumulations along canyons, slopes, and foothill areas.

The City of Colfax is affected by these factors. A catastrophic wildfire has not affected Colfax in recent decades. The city and surrounding areas are designated as a "very high fire hazard area" , (PCGPBR). Construction within the city limits, as well as in Placer County is built under the Uniform Building Code. This provides for minimum fire safety requirements within the structures, as well as street and access requirements to aid in fire safety.

7.4 Hazardous Material / Waste

Trace metals and chemical compounds used in industry have caused toxic pollution of the environment and harmful effects on man. The concern for production, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials/wastes arise in the wake of widely publicized health and safety problems due to improper handling.

Interstate 80 passes through Colfax. The bulk of trucks that carry hazardous materials that enter the County do so via this highway. The cargos consist of a wide range of hazardous substance. Although the road is well maintained and a controlled access roadway, there are some steep and sharp turns that severely tax the brakes and handling ability of these trucks. Additional hazardous materials are transported through Colfax on the Railroad.

In accordance with Assembly Bill 2948 (Tanner 1986), Placer County created a Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The City of Colfax is working in cooperation with Placer County to inventory hazardous materials/waste facilities, in the county and the Colfax area, to assure procedures for emergency notification response, pre-emergency planning

measures, and public safety information. The City and County have mutual assistance agreements for responses to hazardous material incidents.

7.5 Wastewater Treatment

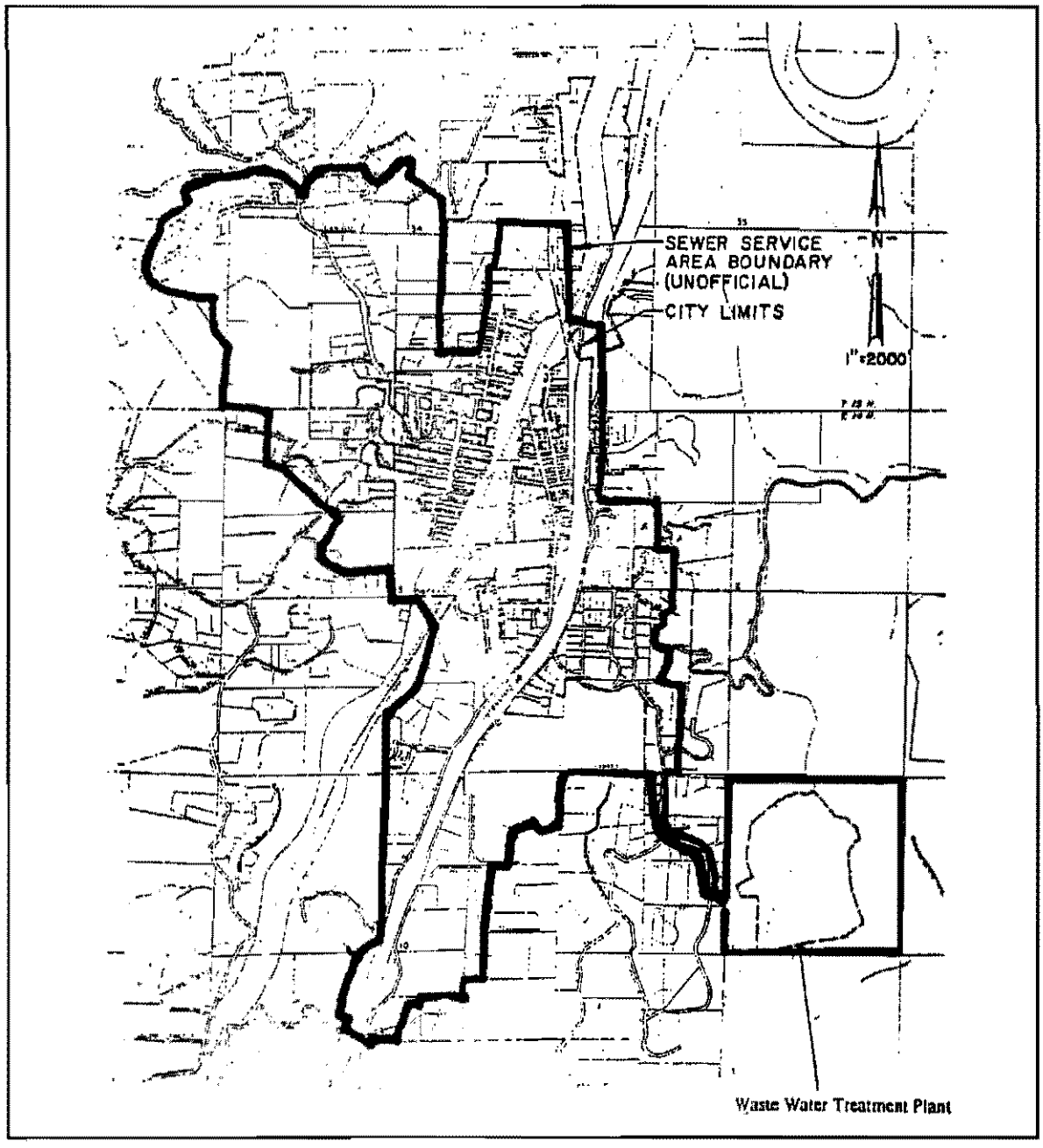
The City of Colfax wastewater collection system consists of about 49,000 linear feet of gravity sewer pipeline and 10,000 linear feet of force mains, serving most of the City and some outlying areas, including the High School and Elementary School. This system of collector pipes flows into the City's wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) located on approximately 70 acres southeast of the City. The WWTP was constructed in 1978 and has served the City's needs since that time. Figure 7-1 shows the area served by the City's WWTP. Much of the system that exists is part of the original system that was constructed starting in the early 1900's.

At the current time the WWTP is limited by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (CRWQCB) to a dry weather inflow of 0.16 MGD (160,000 gallons per day) from May 1 through October 15. This is considered to be dry weather flow. As the City's development and service connections to the WWTP have increased, the flow into the system has also increased bringing concerns regarding these flow limitations. Attempts have been made to have the RWQCB raise the flow limitations, but these have been denied.

Bob Carton, the WWTP Manager estimates that there are currently 840 Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU's) connected to the system. These EDU's are made up of commercial, residential, and public facilities. The WWTP is supplying wastewater disposal at this time for these customers. City staff stated that as new development is planned and projected the developers will expect to be served by the City and have access to the WWTP and its service.

The Monitoring Reports for the CRWQCB for May 1, 1997 through October 31, 1997 give a status on the inflow rates for the WWTP. The monthly totals of inflow are shown in Table 7-1. These reports reveal that the inflow was consistently at the approved inflow limits. This past winter a lightning strike at the WWTP damaged the inflow meter. A replacement was made in January of 1998. After calibration this new flow meter has shown that the previous flow meter was inaccurately recording inflow levels. June 1998 inflow levels are shown in Table 7-1. The June 1998 inflow levels are considerably lower than June 1997 (See Appendix E). The wastewater treatment plant manager states that the reduced inflows are a combination of the inaccurate inflow recording by the previous flow meter and work done to repair infiltration in the older parts of the wastewater transportation system. The average inflow at the WWTP for July 1998 was 0.136 million gallons per day. This is an approximate twelve percent (12%) improvement in inflow. If this reduction is applied to all 1997 dry weather inflows, the WWTP provides for increased service capacity for growth (Table 7-1).

Figure 7-1
Colfax Sewer Service Area Boundary



Map provided by City Staff

Table 7-1
Monthly Wastewater Treatment Inflow
May - Nov. 1997 and July 1998

Mouth	High Inflow	Low Inflow	Average Monthly Inflow	*Adjusted Average Monthly inflow
May, 1997	0.22 MGD	0.15 MGD	0.17 MGD	0.14 MGD
June, 1997	0.31 MGD	0.15 MGD	0.17 MGD	0.14 MGD
July, 1997	0.18 MGD	0.14 MGD	0.15 MGD	0.13 MGD
July, 1998	0.16 MGD	0.12 MGD	0.136 MGD	---------
August, 1997	0.17 MGD	0.14 MGD	0.15 MGD	0.13 MGD
September, 1997	0.17 MGD	0.14 MGD	0.15 MGD	0.13 MGD
October, 1997	0.34 MGD	0.13 MGD	0.17 MGD	0.14 MGD

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Monthly Self Monitoring Reports
* 12% adjustment based on new data provided by City

The potential for exceeding the inflow limit has been an ongoing concern of the City. The City staff has conducted various studies (Appendix F) in order to mitigate the situation. The CRWQCB has denied requests by the City to increase the allowed inflow. The WWTP Manager, in meeting with the consultant, stated that the plant can operate, without discharging, at an inflow rate up to 0.3 MGD. At these inflow rates, however, there would soon be no storage capacity and in the rainy season the storage pond would be full and discharging into the local watershed.

In a study prepared for the City of Colfax in 1992 by Chapier Martin and Associates, the overall condition of the wastewater collection system was evaluated. A portion of the system dates back to the early 1900's. It was constructed of 2'-3' lengths of clay pipe with mortared joints. It is the oldest part of the system that is suspect of a considerable amount of infiltration into the system during rainy periods. There is infiltration during the dry weather months. The report states that infiltration occurs through defective pipes, pipe joints, connections and manholes. This infiltration varies with groundwater levels which vary depending on the season. The infiltration is the greatest during rainy weather and lowers as the rain subsides. It is the conclusion of the 1992 study that most of the infiltration is rain induced. This infiltration may be as high as forty per cent of inflow (40%) during peak times. There may be some groundwater, springs, and even irrigation drainage infiltration that can affect the over all inflow. Some recommended repairs have been made and the City is continuing to make repairs as they becomes possible. It has yet to be determined what reduction of dry weather inflow will be achieved with the completion of these repairs.

Implementation of the General Plan with its Land Use Element will increase the inflow at the WWTP. The most recent data (Table 7-1) reveals that the WWTP is operating at an average dry weather inflow for May through October of 0.135 MGD. This is about fifteen per cent (15%) below the 0.16 MGD limit mandated by the CRWQCB.

The Land Use Element (LUE), when implemented, will encourage development by defining areas within the City for medium density and medium high density residential areas (See Figure 2-2). The LUE establishes medium density residential as areas that have 4.1 - 10.0 dwelling units (DUs) per acre. Medium high density residential will accommodate 10.1 - 29.0 DUs per acre. For future planning, the LUE uses an average of 7 DUs per acre for medium density and 12 DUs per acre for medium high density. There are 122 acres available for commercial development . Using current data from the City, the Equivalent Dwelling Units for commercial property is 3 per acre. The results are shown in Table 7-2.

One Issue that has not been considered in the projections of residential build out is the City of Colfax Hillside Development Guidelines (Appendix A). These guidelines were adopted in April, 1993. Their purpose is to ensure that development in hillside areas has the least environmental impact. No development is allowed where slopes exceed thirty percent (30%). Each development must meet these guidelines and be evaluated on an individual basis. This evaluation could reduce the density allowable in hillside areas. The consultant and City staff estimate that this reduction will be thirty-five percent (35%) for planning purposes. This would bring a reduction in potential residential development of 287 DU's. These reductions are shown on Table 7-2. This reduction can only be confirmed as each development is evaluated. The limitations placed on commercial development in these hillside locations are also estimated on Table 7-2.

Table 7-2
Potential Dwelling Unit Increases
City of Colfax

Residential Land Use	Vacant Acres in City	Dwelling Units Per Acre	Total Dwelling Units
Medium Density	97	4 (1.4)	388 (136)
Medium High Density	7	12 (4.2)	84 (29)
Commercial /Industrial	122	3 EDU (1)	366 EDU (122)
Hillside Development Guidelines Reduction			(287)**
Total (With Reduction)			**584**
Total (With out Reduction)			**871**

** (Reduction due to Colfax Hillside Development Guidelines)

The City uses a 200 gallon per day inflow for establishing an EDU. This volume is used for planning purposes. If this volume is used for future inflow projections, the inflow will increase from its current average dry weather inflow of 0.135 MGD at the WWTP by 0.11 MGD at total buildout. It is understood that there is no timetable that can accurately predict when or if the ultimate build out will be accomplished. The current growth trends in Colfax are about a two and one half percent (2.5%) per year. If this trend continues the existing WWTP can provide future development for seven to ten years. The estimates do not take into account any annexation, changes in plant capacity, or other unforseen events.

As the LUE is implemented the City and its planners and decision makers must be aware of the future limitations to the WWTP. The Housing Element, adopted in 1993 pointed to the potential limitation of sewer capacity beginning after 1997. The City staff has begun to develop a long range capital improvement program to increase capacity of wastewater inflow. This involves the design, funding and construction of additional wastewater treatment facilities. The conceptual design for additional treatment facilities is similar to those used by other municipalities with similar wastewater treatment conditions. Water conservation measures and continued infiltration repairs can help, but the long term solution involves the capital improvement of this portion of the City's infrastructure. The City's use of development fees can continue to maintain and finance the improvements needed to solve this limitation.

7.6 Public Protection Services

7.6.1 Fire

Fire Protection

The City of Colfax has their own fire department. It is one of six of the incorporated jurisdictions in Placer County that operates its own department. Support is also provided by California Department of Forestry (CDF). CDF is contracted by the county to over see volunteer companies and serve in various service areas.

The Colfax Fire Department consists of 1 paid part-time captain and 24 volunteer fire fighters. It is not in a fire district and receives its funding from property taxes. This funding is one half of one percent of the City's budget. This requires most repairs and maintenance to be done within the department itself.

Level of Service

Fire agencies are assigned an Insurance Service Organization rating (ISO) in order to determine insurance costs in the area. This rating reflects fire suppression response time based

on a schedule of ten public protection classifications that range from Class 1, which indicates the highest level of protection and usually affords properties the lowest insurance premium, to Class 10, which represents the lowest level of service and usually justifies higher insurance premiums. The rating for Colfax is 5. In Comparison to ISO ranges of 4 through 10 in other Placer County areas. The poorer (or higher) ratings generally occur in more rugged mountainous areas, with inadequate hydrants and insufficient water flow.

In addition to the standard operations of a fire company the department provides an Eagle Scout outpost as part of the department. This gives young persons of high school age and up the opportunity to learn fire protection and emergency response procedures that can lead to a career in fire protection.

At the present time the City and Fire Department personnel are developing an operational plan and policy to better serve the community. This plan will dictate future direction for the department and fire protection in the community, including policies and implementation measures.

7.6.2 Police

The City of Colfax police protection is provided by Placer County Sheriff's Department. In an agreement that began in 1996 the City contracted with the County to supply all law enforcement services including patrol, detectives, juvenile services, traffic enforcement and traffic accident investigation. The County provides service on a 24 hour per day basis. The targeted response time is 7 minutes for priority one (life threatening) calls within the city boundaries. For 1996/1997 the county assigns personnel as follows: (1) sergeant @ 75% time, (2) deputies @ 100%, and (1) deputy @ 50%. It will be necessary to evaluate this level of personnel as the City increases in population.

7.7 Safety Issues

The following issues and concerns identified by the Planning Commission need to be addressed:

- The review of Emergency Disaster Plan by City staff to include coordinated agency response to current potential emergencies and possible future emergencies.

- Encourage the development of an Educational Emergency Disaster Plan to educate citizens of typical fire and natural hazards.

7.8 Findings

The following findings are to address the above issues and concerns:

- Providing adequate levels of staffing for the fire department to ensure sufficient safety for the residents of Colfax is essential to the public welfare.
- There are buildings susceptible to fire or other natural hazards in the City of Colfax.

7.9 Goals, Policies, and Implementation Measures for Public Safety

Public Safety

Goal 7.9.1 To protect the community of Colfax from injury, loss of life, and property damage resulting from natural catastrophes and any hazardous conditions.

Policy 7.9.1.1 Require a review of all potential hazards in areas to be developed.

Policy 7.9.1.2 Identify potential natural catastrophes in areas to be developed.

Implementation Measures

7.9.1.A Make information relating to potential hazards on site specific areas in the City available to all City agencies and related City leadership and planners.

Seismic Safety

Goal 7.9.2 To effectively minimize risks associated with seismic hazards by regulating the design and siting of new development in the City of Colfax.

Policy 7.9.2.1 Avoid placement of critical structures, public facilities, and high-occupancy structures in areas prone to ground failure during an earthquake.

Policy 7.9.2.2 Establish acceptable seismic safety standards so that all new buildings shall be constructed to resist the stresses and ground shaking produced during earthquakes.

Policy 7.9.2.3 Require a review of all potential geological hazards, including seismic hazards, for all developments in identified hazardous areas.

Implementation Measures

7.9.2.A Record information on potential geologic and seismic hazards with parcel or subdivision maps.

7.9.2.B Review Building Code requirements to determine the adequacy of standards necessary to protect against all seismic hazards and to assure that the Code is current with the latest technological advances.

7.9.2.C Develop programs in cooperation with other public agencies to increase public awareness of seismic hazards and to educate the citizens of Colfax on public and private actions that can help to minimize injury and property loss before, during, and after an earthquake.

Geological Hazards

Goal 7.9.3 New development proposed within areas of potential geological hazards shall not be endangered by, nor contribute to, the hazardous conditions on the site or an adjoining properties.

Policy 7.9.3.1 Adequate mitigation shall be required on sites with landslide potential, or erodible soils to protect against injury and property damage and to assure a level of development which will not accelerate runoff or degrade water quality.

Policy 7.9.3.2 Replanting of vegetation following development shall be required on all slopes prone to erosion and/or instability. Drought resistant plant types shall be used for landscaping on post development slopes where excess water might induce land slippage or soil erosion.

Policy 7.9.3.3 Encourage clustering of development away from areas considered geologically unstable.

Implementation Measures

7.9.3.A Adopt and enforce a comprehensive Grading and Erosion Control Ordinance, requiring control of existing erosion problems, as well as the installation of erosion, sediment, and runoff control measures in new developments.

7.9.3.B Adopt regulations relative to zoning and subdivision ordinances which regulate land alterations, road construction or structural development on slopes of 15% or greater.

Wastewater Treatment

Goal 7.9.4 To insure the adequate wastewater collection, treatment and safe disposal.

Policy 7.9.4.1 The City shall limit development if the limits of the WWTP are reached.

Policy 7.9.4.2 The City shall promote efficient water use and reduced wastewater system demand by:

a. Require water-conserving design and equipment in new construction;
b. Encouraging retrofitting with water-conserving devices;
c. Design waste water systems to minimize inflow and infiltration to the extent economically feasible.

Policy 7.9.4.3 The City shall encourage pretreatment of commercial and industrial wastes prior to their entering community collection and treatment systems.

Policy 7.9.4.4 The City shall permit on-site sewage treatment and disposal on parcels where all current regulations can be met and where parcels have the area, soils, and other characteristics that permit such disposal facilities without threatening surface or groundwater quality or posing any other health hazards.

Implementation Measures

7.9.4.A The City shall proceed with the design, financing and construction of capital improvements of the current wastewater treatment system to meet future growth and development demands.

7.9.4.B City staff shall monitor and report quarterly to the City Council on the current inflow levels of the WWTP.

7.9.4.C The City shall continue to evaluate and collect development fees to cover the maintenance and improvements required in the wastewater system.

Fire Hazard Safety

Goal 7.9.5 To protect the public from wildland and urban fire hazards and reduce the risks of wildfires and structural conflagrations by mitigating or minimizing use and development in high fire hazard areas, and by maximizing fire prevention measures and citizen awareness of fire hazards.

Policy 7.9.5.1 All new development shall be constructed, at a minimum, to the fire safety standards contained in the Uniform Fire and Building Codes.

Policy 7.9.5.2 Require all new developments, including single family dwellings on existing parcels of record, to provide adequate access for fire protection.

Policy 7.9.5.3 Amend City Ordinances to include specific road standards developed in conjunction with Colfax Fire Department.

Implementation Measures

7.9.5.A Enforce the existing City Ordinance regarding weed abatement on lots and larger properties within city-limits.

7.9.5.B Adopt an ordinance for the provision of fire-resistant materials and landscaping, and the use of early warning systems such as sprinklers with alarms for all new developments.

7.9.5.C To the maximum extent feasible conduct-periodic inspections of vacant properties to ensure that dry weeds and other combustible fuels are not permitted to accumulate.

Police Safety

Goal 7.9.6 To work in conjunction with the County Sheriff's Department to evaluate existing and future police protection needs.

Policy 7.9.6.1 Work with the City Manager, City Council, Fire Department and all other related departments to develop an Emergency Service Plan.

Policy 7.9.6.2 The City shall develop and implement a Crime Prevention Plan .

Implementation Measures

7.9.6.A Enforce the Emergency Service Plan throughout the City.

7.9.6.B Evaluate the Crime Prevention Plan and update and change as needed to protect the quality of life in the City.